

[0023] FIG. 3A is a front view of an exemplary garment with seams running on the undersides of the garment sleeves;

[0024] FIG. 3B is a pictorial view of the zipper in a partially opened state;

[0025] FIG. 3C is a pictorial view of the zipper in a fully opened state;

[0026] FIG. 3D is a pictorial view of a hand of the wearer partially retracted through the cuff hole and zipper opening of the sleeve;

[0027] FIG. 4 is a first exemplary use case of the immediate invention;

[0028] FIG. 5A-C is a second exemplary use case of the immediate invention;

[0029] FIG. 6A-D is a second configuration of the immediate invention;

[0030] FIG. 7 is an exemplary jacket sleeve with a visible type zipper;

[0031] FIG. 8 is an exemplary visible type zipper;

[0032] FIG. 9 depicts three partially visible suit jackets.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0033] The principles and operation of a zipper sleeve according to the present invention may be better understood with reference to the draw and the accompanying description.

[0034] Referring now to the drawn FIGS. 1A to 1D depict various types and configurations of zippers. 1A illustrate a non-separating zipper 100A. The components of the zipper include: Two Top Stop members 102 affixed to the top end of a zipper, to prevent the slider from coming off the chain. A Slider, or slider head, 104 is the member that moves up and down the chain in order to open or close the zipper. A Pull Tab, Tab or Puller 106 is the part of the slider that is held but the user in order to move the slider up or down. A Chain or Zipper Teeth 108 is the continuous piece that is formed when both halves of a zipper are coupled together by the slider 104. The fabric part of the zipper is referred to as Tape 110. A Bottom Stop 112 is a member that is affixed to the bottom end of a non-separating zipper, to prevent further movement of the slider.

[0035] Various types of zippers are known in the art. Only non-separating zippers are germane to the immediate invention. The zippers referred to herein are not only non-separating on one end, but rather they are non-separating on both ends. That is to say that the zipper is closed in by material on both ends.

[0036] There are visible and invisible types of zippers. Within the category of non-separating zippers (both visible and invisible zippers) there are single-slide zippers and double slide zippers. Single slide zippers can open in the proximal-distal direction (i.e. open from near to the body or head in the direction away from the body or head) or in the opposite, distal-proximal, direction (i.e. towards the body or head). Double slider zippers can either be in a head-to-head configurations or a tail-to-tail configuration. With a head to head configuration, the sliders are pulled away from each other to open the zipper teeth. With the tail to tail configuration, each slider opens from one of the extreme edges of the zipper, until the one slider comes into contact with the other slider.

[0037] FIG. 1B depicts a visible, non-separating, head-to-head zipper 100B. A head-to-head zipper includes two sliders and tabs 104B and 104B'. Each end of the zipper terminates in a Stop 112B.

[0038] FIG. 1C depicts a visible, non-separating, tail-to-tail zipper 100C. Zipper 100C includes a first slider and tab 104C and a second slider and tab 104C. Each end of the zipper 100C terminates in Two Top Stop members 102C.

[0039] FIG. 1D depicts an invisible, non-separating zipper 100D. In FIG. 1D, the tape front is referenced 110F and the tape back is referenced 110B. When the invisible zipper is in a closed state, the join between the two pieces of fabric, the tape fronts, appears as a regular seam, without the teeth of the zipper being visible.

[0040] FIG. 2 depicts a partial view of an exemplary coat or suit jacket 200 with garment sleeve 20 attached to the garment ("attached view") and a second view of the garment with sleeve 20 detached there-from ("detached view") with an exemplary zipper 202 in an open state. An armhole 60 is visible in the detached view. The seam of the join between the armhole and the sleeve is clearly visible in the attached view. A shoulder end/edge 26 of the garment sleeve is clearly visible in the detached view of the garment. Exemplarily, the zipper of the sleeve 20 is a head-to-head zipper configuration 100B with a first slide 104B open to near the shoulder edge and a second slide 104B' (using the reference characters from FIG. 1B) open to near a sleeve cuff 24. A zipper opening 30 is clearly visible in the detached view.

[0041] FIG. 3A depicts an exemplary garment 200 with seams 202 running on the undersides of the garment sleeves 20. Each seam 202 is partially sewn proximal to armhole 60 and proximal to cuff 24. An invisible zipper (e.g. zipper 100B) forms the rest of seam 202. FIG. 3B depicts the zipper in a partially opened state. The zipper configuration depicted in FIGS. 3A-3D is a head-to-head type zipper, similar to zipper 100B in FIG. 1B. The zipper is opened to the full extent on the cuff end and is in the process of being opened further towards the shoulder end 26 of the sleeve. It is of special note that even when the zipper is fully open on the cuff end, the cuff of the sleeve remains intact and joined along the seam.

[0042] FIG. 3C depicts the zipper of the garment sleeve in a fully opened state. The naked arm 10 of the wearer is visible. Limited access is now afforded to the naked arm. In order to afford full access to the arm of the wearer, the arm can be retracted through the cuff hole 40 and zipper opening 30. FIG. 3D depicts a hand 15 of the wearer partially retracted through cuff hole 40 and zipper opening 30 of the sleeve.

[0043] FIG. 4 depicts an exemplary use of the sleeve zipper. In the pictorial depiction of FIG. 4, arm 10 of the wearer is fully extracted from the sleeve 20, through the zipper opening 30, and accessible, exemplarily, for applying a blood pressure machine 400 to the exposed and naked upper arm. In the depicted example, the arm remains outside of the sleeve for the duration of the exemplary procedure (blood pressure monitoring).

[0044] FIGS. 5A-5C depict a second use case. The use of Tefillin (arm phylactery) by Jewish men has been briefly discussed above and will now be discussed in further detail, with reference to the Figures. FIG. 5A depicts a classic arm phylactery 500 bound about the arm of a wearer. The arm phylactery 500 is comprised of a leather box-like construction 510 ("box") which is secured to the bicep of the upper